

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

SHAWN MICHAEL LEDCKE	:	Civil No. 1:12-CV-1580
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
v.	:	
	:	(Magistrate Judge Carlson)
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	:	
CORRECTIONS, et al.,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on a request to appoint counsel for the plaintiff, a federal prisoner housed in Beaumont Texas, and *pro se* litigant. (Doc. 115.) This case is well advanced, and some of the plaintiff's claims have survived summary judgment. Therefore, it appears that this matter will likely proceed to trial. At trial, the skills of counsel could greatly assist the plaintiff in presenting this claim to the Court in a fair and efficient fashion. Moreover, the impediments created by the plaintiff's current incarceration in Texas strongly suggest that there would be great value to the appointment of counsel to help guide this matter to trial.

On these facts, we will conditionally grant this motion.

In reaching this conclusion, we recognize that there is neither a constitutional nor a statutory right to counsel for civil litigants. Parham v. Johnson, 126 F.3d 454, 456-57 (3d Cir. 1997); Tabron v. Grace, 6 F.3d 147, 153 (3d Cir. 1993). Instead, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) simply provides that “[t]he court may request an attorney to represent any person unable to employ counsel.” Under §1915(e)(1), a district court’s appointment of counsel is discretionary and must be made on a case-by-case basis. Tabron, 6 F.3d at 157-58. In Parham, the United States Court of Appeals outlined the standards to be considered by courts when reviewing an application to appoint counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). In passing on such requests we must first:

“[D]etermine[] that the plaintiff’s claim has some merit, then [we] should consider the following factors: (1) the plaintiff’s ability to present his or her own case; (2) the complexity of the legal issues; (3) the degree to which factual investigation will be necessary and the ability of the plaintiff to pursue such investigation; (4) the amount a case is likely to turn on credibility determinations; (5) whether the case will require the testimony of expert witnesses; [and] (6) whether the plaintiff can attain and afford counsel on his own behalf.”

Parham v. Johnson, 126 F.3d at 457. Moreover, “we have [been] cautioned that courts should exercise care in appointing counsel because volunteer lawyer time is a precious commodity and should not be wasted on frivolous cases.” Montgomery v. Pinchak, 294 F.3d 492, 499 (3d Cir. 2002). Indeed, in this regard:

Third Circuit Court of Appeals has directed district courts to examine two additional factors when considering an indigent party's request for counsel. These factors are: 1) “[t]he Court's willingness to aid the indigent party in presenting his or her case ... and 2)[t]he supply of attorneys willing to take § 1915(e) requests in the geographic area of the litigation.” Gordon v. Gonzalez, 232 Fed. Appx. 153, fn. 4 (3d Cir.2007).

Quinn v. Vrable, CIV. 3:CV-06-0571, 2008 WL 5146534 (M.D. Pa. Dec. 8, 2008).

We must consider the availability of counsel when ruling upon these requests because: “the scarcity of available counsel is a very real consideration as to if, and when, the appointment of counsel in a case can be accomplished by the district court as ‘courts have no authority to compel counsel to represent an indigent civil litigant.’

Tabron, 6 F.3d at 157 n. 6.” Quinn v. Vrable, CIV. 3:CV-06-0571, 2008 WL 5146534 (M.D. Pa. Dec. 8, 2008).

Mindful of the fact that appointed counsel is a “precious commodity,” and further cognizant of the fact that we must rely upon a “volunteer lawyer”, since we lack the ability to conscript counsel, we also recognize that in the exercise of our discretion appointment of counsel may be appropriate where a plaintiff advances claims of arguable merit, and presents facts which would prevent the plaintiff from fully pursuing those claims. See Hetzel v. Swartz, 917 F.Supp. 344 (M.D. Pa. 1996).

In our view, this case presents claims of potential merit, which have survived summary judgment. The plaintiff does not appear to have the financial ability to

retain counsel. While the legal and factual claims in this matter may not be unduly complex, the presentation of these claims at trial may be greatly facilitated by the appointment of counsel, who may also be able to provide the plaintiff with fully-informed guidance on an array of matters. Moreover, the impediments created by the plaintiff's current incarceration in Texas strongly suggest that there would be great value to the appointment of counsel to help guide this matter to trial. Considering all of these factors, we conclude that the motion should be conditionally granted, and a search undertaken for *pro bono* counsel who may be willing and able to undertake representation of the plaintiff in this action.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1) The motion for appointment of counsel (Doc. 115.) is conditionally **GRANTED**, provided that a member of the *Pro Bono* panel of the Middle District of Pennsylvania Chapter of the Federal Bar Association agrees to volunteer to represent plaintiff. Plaintiff is advised that locating *pro bono* counsel may take some time; he will be notified in writing of the results of the search for counsel as soon as possible. The *Pro Bono* Coordinator for Middle District of Pennsylvania Chapter of the Federal Bar Association shall report to the Court on the progress of identifying *pro bono* counsel on or before **December 14, 2014**.

2) If the court is unsuccessful in its efforts to locate *pro bono* counsel to represent plaintiff, he shall proceed *pro se*, and this order conditionally granting the motion for appointment of counsel will be vacated.

3) A copy of this order will be served upon the *Pro Bono* Coordinator for Middle District of Pennsylvania Chapter of the Federal Bar Association.

SO ORDERED, this 5th day of November, 2014.

/s/ **Martin C. Carlson**

Martin C. Carlson

United States Magistrate Judge